

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 76.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 256. VOL. V.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at a \$2 50 year, or \$2 in advance. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until for and charged accordingly.

Bargains! Bargains!

THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, he offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:—

A House and Lot on Main street, adjoining G. W. Brown, formerly occupied by himself as a Store, & one among the best stands for business in Salisbury; together with various out-buildings, and a new and completely finished OFFICE, now occupied as a tailor's shop by Mr. Lowry.

Also, 330 acres of Land.

LYING in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Frederick Ford, Zachariah Meate, and others, on which there are some improvements; and as for health, supposed to be equal to any plantation in the country.

Also, 26 or 30 acres of LAND.

LYING on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Utzman, Thomas Mull, and others, on which there are ten or twelve acres of Meadow Ground, of first quality.

ALSO, a number of Stills and Tin Ware, for sale at his store in Salisbury.

—ALSO—

ONE HOUSE and LOT, on Main street, formerly the property of Doctor William Moore, deceased, now the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, and occupied by the subscriber.

ALSO, a new and complete stick GIG & HARNESS. All of which property will be sold low, and payments made easy to the purchaser.

In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received. Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, August 1, 1829:244.

P. S. The remaining Stock of GOODS on hand in Concord, comprising a good assortment, belonging to the subscriber, will be sold off on low terms, and payment made easy to the purchaser, if the whole stock could be disposed at one sale.

E. C.

For Sale,

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

250th
WM. J. ALEXANDER.

Valuable Medicines.

AUSTIN & BURNS,

WOULD call the attention of Merchants, heads of families, as well as all others interested in the preservation of health, to the following Valuable Medicines, just put up in phials, and for sale at the Salisbury Medical & Drug Store, by the Dozen or single one, viz.

Peppermint,	Sweet Spirit Nitre,
Rhubarb,	Sulphuric Ether,
Tar Emetic,	Spirits Hartshorn,
Jalap,	Sweet Oil,
Calomel,	Castor Oil,
Laudanum,	Paragoric,
Antimonial Wine,	Quinine Mixture,
Balsam Capivi,	Aromatic Bitters.
Ess. Peppermint,	

ALSO, Seidlitz Powders,

SODA do.

Salisbury, Aug. 24, 1829:247th.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE, AERONAUT,

SON of the imported Horse Eagle, will stand the Fall Season, commencing the 10 day of September, and ending the 15th day of November, in the town of Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county, on Thursdays, Friday and Saturdays; and will be let to Mares at eight dollars the Season; six dollars the Leap; and twelve dollars to insure a foal.

9259
S. L. FERRAND,
Sept. 10, 1829.
C. L. BOWERS.

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED
AT THIS OFFICE.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.



AUSTIN & BURNS,

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, (as agents) the following Valuable Medicines:

Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.

PERSONS afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Affections in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by 15 years experience, and hundreds can be appealed to in various parts of the country, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the Detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of Pulmonary Affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of Consumption.

The following certificates are from gentlemen of respectability:

"At the request of Dr. Rogers, I cheerfully state that a female domestic living in my family and laboring under the effects of a most severe cold, was speedily relieved by the use of a medicine prepared by him, and known under the name of Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and that I have myself used it to much advantage, when suffering under a violent affection of the Lungs and recommend it as an effectual medicine in such cases."

WILLIAM HONEY, 47 Charlton st.

Few men in the community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicine and catch-penny with me have been synonymous. I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming pulmonary complaint, which, in all its symptoms, gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

For the Salt Rheum.

Dr. ROGERS' LINIMENT, for the Salt Rheum, one of the most effectual remedies extant.

The following are some of the many respectable certificates.

NEW-YORK, JULY, 1828.

Dear Sir—I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that afflicting and troublesome complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every vestige of the complaint which for several years (at seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless. Since which time, I have with much pleasure recommended its application to a great number, and in five cases out of six, have had the satisfaction of witnessing a complete cure, and in every instance, a great mitigation of its virulence.

Geo. W. ARNOLD.

Dr. Geo. ROGERS. No. 313 Broadway, N. Y.
Dear Sir—Having been severely afflicted, for a number of years with the Salt Rheum on my hands, arms, &c. and resorted to every remedy within my knowledge without effecting a cure, or in fact giving me any relief, until I fortunately obtained some of your Liniment for the Salt Rheum, which after a few applications has entirely cured me. I have witnessed the same effect on several of my friends, to whom I gave some of the Liniment. It has performed a cure, I believe, in every instance where it has been applied.

WM. D. H. BALDWIN.

Odontalgic Elixir, or Tooth ache Specific.
Many empirical remedies for the "Odontalgic" have been previously presented to the public, some of which are very good; but all have been found to fail in more than half the instances in which they have been tried. The "Elixir" now offered may be relied upon as altogether superior to any remedy before invented; it will cure the most obstinate cases of that dreadful pain, with expedition and safety.

Also, SWAIM'S PANACEA, for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c.

Also, POTTER'S Vegetable Cathartic, used for the cure of similar diseases.

Also, Anderson's Cough Drops and Pectoral Pills, for Asthma and Consumptions.

Also, Thompson's celebrated Eye Water, for sore or weak Eyes.

Salisbury, June 20, 1829

Equity Blanks

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Delivery Bonds, for Sale.

Female School.

MRS. WILLEY, thankful for the liberal encouragement she has received in support of her School for the instruction of young Ladies, respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that the next quarter will commence on the first Monday of November ensuing, and will certainly continue (health permitting) two quarters from that time; and hopes, by the assiduous discharge of her duty to those who may be committed to her care, to merit a continuance of favor.

HER TERMS ARE THE SAME AS HERETOFORE. Reading and Spelling, per quarter, \$3. Recitations and Writing, together with the above, 4.

English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Composition and Rhetoric, with the above branches, 5.

Plain Needle Work, marking Samplers, &c. together with any or all of the above branches, 6.

Plain and ornamental Needle Work, in its various branches, including Lace Work, &c. on a new and improved method, which will enable a lady to execute work with facility equal to the imported, 10.

Drawing and Pointing on Paper, also Theorem Painting upon Velvet and Paper, a new and elegant method, 10.

N. B. The present quarter of the school will terminate on Friday, the 23d of October next, when there will be a vacation until the commencement of the ensuing quarter.

6t357

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. Oct. 1, 1829.

A	Col. David Kerr 3
Isaac Alexander	L
Samuel Alexander	Samuel Lawing
James B. Alexander	Edwin Land
Silas Alexander	Abram C. Labatt
Hezekiah Alexander	M
William A. Alexander	Anne McKnight
Amos P. Alexander	Andrew H. Morrison
Azeneth Alexander	Thomas A. M. R
Mrs. Susanna Alexander	L. McGrath
Eli Alexander	John McKibbin
Rev. Abram Anderson	Daniel McLaughlin
Mrs. Sally Auton	John McLaughlin
B	Elizabeth McRea
Elizabeth Bentley	Andrew McCredue
John Black	N
Nathaniel Bosworth	Robt. C. Neely
Mrs. Mary Ann Black	Hugh Neely
Rev. Royal Bullard	Phifer
Nancy Bell	William Parker
Willis Bagwell	Col. John S. Porter
Rev. S. S. Burdett	John Parmer
Samuel Berryhill	R
C	William Ryle
Dan. Carpenter	J. M. B. Rowling Esq.
John Cureton	The Ranger of
Jesse Clark	Mecklenburg
Thomas Cooper	Margaret P. Reed
Eli Collins	Joseph Reid
James Cockburn	John W. Rogers
William Clark	David Reid
John Q. Cockburn	John Reck
D	S
Sugar Dulin	Samuel A. Stewart
Allen W. Davis	Mortimer Sharpe
Mrs. Margaret Dulin	William F. Shaw
Alexander Davis	James D. Sloan
Sam. S. Duffy	Widow Smith
E	John Stephens 2
C. Etzinger	James Simmons
G	Wm. Shields
Jonathan Griffith	C. Shirrer
Wheeler & Gillespie	T
Rev. Isaac Greer	Thomas Trotter 5
Hartwell Glover	Mrs. Milly Talton
H	Wells B. Trangler
Clark Houston	John F. Thomas
Alexander Henderson	W
James A. Houston	Rev. John M. Wilson
Thomas Hux	Jesse Willitt
M. R. Hyams	R. H. Williams
Thomas Henry	Rev. Saml. William-son
Derrick Hardin	George Waddle
I	John Wallis
John Irwin	Robt. Waltrap
Patrick Johnson	Y
John Johnson	James Young.
K	
Henry Kelly 2	WM. SMITH, P. M.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Mecklenburg County.

Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1829.

ELIZA COX vs. William Cox: Petition for Divorce.—Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, that the defendant in this case be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829.

SAM. HENDERSON, C. M. S. C.

3mt264—pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1829.

MARGARET L. SUMMERS vs. the heirs at law of Benjamin Summers.—Petition for Dower.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Alfred Summers, one of the defendants, resides without the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, that unless the said Alfred Summers appear before the next court, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file his answer to said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.

Teste, A. SIMONTON, CLK.

6t257—pr. adv. \$2 50

NEW GOODS,

FRESH, FASHIONABLE AND CHEAPER THAN EVER!

ARE now opening at the subscriber's store in Salisbury, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Of almost every description, Suited to all Seasons of the year. ALSO,

HARD-WARE,

Cutlery and Groceries,

extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash, on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower, for cash, than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

3mt265

JOHN MURPHY.

J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honored by by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 19, 1829.

THE subscriber will continue the BOATING BUSINESS between this place and Charlestown, via Georgetown, as heretofore; and will attend to the reception of MERCHANDISE, and transportation of COTTON, and other produce committed to his charge.

His Boats are of a light draft of water, and particularly adapted to the navigation of the river; and, with the assurance that the strictest attention will be paid to his charge, he hopes for a continuance of the patronage of his friends.

For Sale,

Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Ble Rope, Twine, &c.; which he offers at wholesale and retail.

JOS. H. TOWNES.

A CARD.

A. TORRENCE & CO. have removed to the north corner of the Court-House, (the Store attached to the Mansion Hotel,) where they are disposed to sell GOODS very low.

North-Carolina BIBLE SOCIETY.

September 30, 1829.

RESOLVED, That the friends of the Bible cause throughout the State, especially Delegates from the Bible Societies within the State, be invited to meet in General Convention, on Wednesday, the 16th day of December next, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of devising efficient measures for furnishing with in a given time, the whole State with an adequate supply of Bibles.

The Managers were led to the adoption of the foregoing Resolution, at the request of a neighboring Bible Society, and also, in consequence of a communication received from the American Bible Society, on the same subject.

By order of the Board,
J. GALES, Sec'y.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office in Lincoln, on the 1st day of October, 1829.

R. H. Acorn	Jesse Johnson
William Albia	Robert Johnson
Christian Best	J. M. Jacobs
Eliza Burton	Sarah Kiser
Nath. Bosworth	James Lackey 2
Mathias Barringer	Isaac Lowe
David Beam	Jonathan Leavitt
Henry Bissmer	Henry W. Miller
Ephraim Black	Abram Mooney
John Collins	James Macaulay
Benjamin Crouse, for	Frederick Moose
Bennett Jenkins	Alexander McCorkle
Jacob Cline	David Muellnay
William Crow	John Mullen
Clerk of Superior Court	Isaac McKee
of Lincoln county	Henry Peterson
Andrew Carpenter	Andrew Privett
Wm. Cline	William Quilan
James D. Connelly	Daniel Reel or
Daniel Conrad	Thomas Kiever
John Cris	Robert Ramsey
Henry Dickson	Judith Rabb
John Dellinger	Ephraim Rudasill
Jane Douglas	Bartlett Shipp
Peter Eddleman	Senator of Lincoln
Doctor Evans	County
Deborah Endsley	Jane Smith
James M. Forney	Jacob Stilwell
Daniel M. Forney	John Seymour
Henry Fullenwider	James Taylor
John Gullick	John Tucker
John Goodson	Absalom Taylor
Mary Graham	Andrew Tarr
Mason Gilliam	Lyman Woodford
David Henkle	Joseph Wilson
Noah Hoyle	James Wray
D. Hoffman	Thomas Wilkens
Drury Hamilton	Francis A. Webb 2
James Hanks	Isaac Wells
Jacob Helderman or	Aaron Wheeler
John Goodson or Ja-	Sarah Woods
cob Arney	Isaac Wills
John Hovis 2	John Wills
Margaret Hoyd	Andrew Wilson or
Henry Huntz	Maples Marmaduke
Jonathan G. Hand	William Whit
Henry Hoyle	John Wilkinson
Bennett Johnson	G. C. HENDERSON, P. M.

Desultory Selections.

Economy of temperance.—The loss by a labouring man in humble circumstances, by indulging himself in six cents worth of ardent spirit for the space of 40 years, is much greater than any one would, without examining, suppose. A friend has made the computation. Six cents and a quarter a day with the interest and compound interest, in 40 years, amount to \$3,529 26. A young mechanic or farmer, therefore, who at 21 years of age complies with the prevailing custom of spending six and a quarter cents a day for spirituous liquors, will have spent at the time he arrives as the age of 61, a very comfortable estate. So much, then, there will be saved by wholly abstaining from this costly poison.

1st Rep. Am. Tem. Soc.

Self Travelling Machine.—We were a little amused with the operation of a three wheel carriage on Monday afternoon in the street leading to Warren bridge. By standing in it and reacting his body on his feet alternately, a man may propel himself at the rate probably of six or eight miles an hour on a smooth or level road. It is fully equal to a tread mill and worthy the attention of all "old boys" who would fly on the wings of love some six miles distance to a solitary bed, when exhausted nature will insure him sound slumber for the night. Some ingenuity, however, is shown in its construction, and after improvements it may be made to answer some purpose.

Boston Centinel.

European curiosity.—Yankee curiosity is proverbial in England, as well as in our own country. In the extended sense of this word, it is applicable to us in a peculiar degree, but in one more restricted it applies equally to Europeans. I have never held five minutes conversation with a Frenchman or Italian, at least with those of the middle class of society, without being questioned as to my country, my occupation, &c. In Germany these questions are put to you less frequently, but still so often as to remind you that inquisitiveness is not confined to our villages. You are an Englishman, I suppose? No. A Scotchman, perhaps? No. You must be an Irishman, then? I am not. You are not a Frenchman? Certainly not.—Are you an Italian? No. You are neither Greek nor Turk? No. Oh! I know now; you are a Russian. I have never been in Russia. Are you from the North of Europe? I am not. You must be an Asiatic then? I have never seen Asia. You cannot be an African? No. By this time they arrive at the ultima Thule of their recollection, and looking round at their companions, if there were any present, with an expression of wonder, and then at me with a gaze of astonishment, that either declared that I am from the moon, or with great earnestness inquired from what part of the world I have come. Sometimes I tell them I have come from the moon, which they seem half inclined to believe; or when I mentioned my country, they exhibited as much surprise as if a sunarian had descended to the earth.

Dwight's Travels.

FULL MEASURE.

A quaker alighted from the Bristol coach, on entering the Inn, called for some beer, and observing the pint deficient in quantity, thus addressed the landlord. "Pray, friend, how many butts of beer dost thou draw in a month? Ten sir, replied boniface—"And thou wouldst like to draw eleven," rejoined the enquirer. "Certainly," exclaimed the smiling landlord. "Then I will tell thee how friend," added the quaker—"Fill thy measures."

An important operation.—We learn from the N. York Medical and Physical Journal for July, that Dr. Abner Horton has succeeded in forming an artificial eyelid for a black boy.—This important operation was performed in a short time, and in a few days afterwards the boy had a very slightly eye, answering all the purposes of a natural one. The ball of the eye had been gored by an ox, and several attempts had been made to unite or restore the detached eyelid by other physicians, which all proved abortive.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

HOW TO BE RICH.

Good name is wealth.—It makes you co-tenant of every man's house and master of his purse. It is the basis of credit. An honest man of small means is trusted before the rich knave. The probability of the one is a guarantee that he will never ask what he ought not to have—the known want of it in the other is a guarantee that he will cheat you if he can. The former has greatly the advantage in trade. The loan of a small sum now and then will bring two ends together, and make a small capital do the business of a great one. The latter often comes short in a good speculation, for want of a little credit to eke it out. Therefore knaves seldom get rich in regular business.

"Honesty is the best policy." It stands in good stead, and holds out in the long run. An honest, exemplary dealer, you trust upon faith; believing that all is right, and ask no questions. The quibbler you doubt, search his papers and titles, hang upon words and syllables, and after all, will not credit a dollar to save from ruin. His importunity is all in vain—you fear deceit, and don't believe him.

One takes pleasure in doing a favor to a worthy man. The act yields its own reward: In old communities there are always some who love to aid merit; in new ones, the disposition is restrained for want of confidence. But even here, so far as character is known, it has its desert. Men of character are good judges, and act accordingly. Some find fault with a neighbor for withholding accommodations freely yielded to poor but honest applicants, not in their opinion so well entitled to favor; but "It is not always gold that shines."

Now, if character is of so much importance to successful industry, why not acquire it for use in case of necessity. If you don't want it now, lay it up against time of need. You are not above the vicissitudes of life. You may live to see the time when you may lack a favor from the man you now despise. Your own children may yet be his day laborers. Such are the changes of fortune. Be not startled: "Time and tide happen to all men." Touch lightly the character of others—you will never know its value till you have lost your own; nor will you know yours at all till tried by adversity. He who has always glided along the smooth current of life, don't know what he might do in a storm, and has little merit for good conduct. He is a stranger to stern virtue and unbending integrity, for he has never had occasion to know either. Esteem him the more, therefore, whose tempest-tost bark has weathered the buffetings of an angry sky, though shorn, by the trial, of all but his virtue. His fair fame is left, and that is a fund upon which he can draw for a new expedition.

You will travel a hundred miles to borrow money, and yet will not deny yourself a single effort to establish a reputation that will procure it from a neighbor. One reason why men will not thus strive to help themselves is, that they seldom know their own lack in this particular; and though they know it, attribute failure to prejudice rather than sound judgment.

Let such examine themselves, and learn their own habits. Are you not rather idle than otherwise? Are you not seen now and then lounging in a bar room, or there taking a sip? Are you not occasionally whistling a shilling or two over a game of chance, at the card or billiard table, or sometimes seen with those who do—for "a man is known by the company he keeps"? Are you not seen standing at the corners of the streets! Do you not meddle a little too much with other men's business, make idle remarks about men whose only sin is, that they do not choose to be so great fools as some others? Do you not meddle with the little paltry local politics of the day, not at all relating to the proper theme of politicians, which concern the great measures of government, foreign relations, internal improvement, and domestic industry? And are you not notoriously what is called a political man, altogether too much engrossed in what is of no sort of consequence to you more than to a million of others wise and capable as yourself, and yet heart and hand in the work, as though all hung on your own fingers? Are you not a man of quick passions, who may upon occasions be in danger of sacrificing all you have to gratify it? Do you keep regular hours and steadily at your business; or are you not a late riser, much out of your calling, and surrounded by a set of idle, kill-time fellows?

HARD TIMES.

The vine produces three fruits—pleasure, inebriation and repentance.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, OCT. 11.

We have received by the packet ship Hannibal, Capt. Hebard, our regular files of London papers to the evening of the 31st of August, inclusive. The accounts from Constantinople are to the 7th of August, but there is nothing new relative to the progress of the Russians: some interesting details with regard to past events. The Parisian correspondent of the London Standard, under date of the 29th of August, thus notices the receipts of official news from Constantinople:—"Some fresh particulars, brought by the despatches dated the 7th inst. from Constantinople, by the French government, have transpired. The Count Guilleminot, as stated to you before, gives a very unfavorable account of the state of the Turkish troops and resources, and of the spirit that animates the Janissaries; and he looks to a speedy termination of hostilities by a treaty of peace. As to the Greek question, it is almost considered as settled. The Sultan consents to the recognition of the independence of Greece; but the point now in dispute is the manner in which that recognition is to be made known to the world; the ambassadors insist upon the recognition being made known by a public document, or hatti-scheriff. The Sultan had not consented to this when the courier left on the 7th, but the ambassadors seem to be confident that he would finally yield this point. The progress made in the negotiations is considered here to be very important, and the next despatches are waited for with anxiety. It is thought they will be decisive of the Greek question, and perhaps that of the Russians also."

In relation to the despatches from Constantinople, the Standard of the 31st says—"Government have received further despatches from the Hon. R. Gordon, at Constantinople. They are said to be of great importance. We hear, however, they bring no further intelligence of military operations, but relate almost exclusively to the increasing willingness of the Sultan to enter into negotiations. The date from Constantinople is to the 8th inst. only one day later than the despatches received last week."

The above is the statement as at the Government Offices, but we have reason to believe that the official correspondence from Constantinople and Vienna is of a far more important nature. At all events summonses were issued yesterday afternoon, by direction of Lord Aberdeen, for a Cabinet Council to assemble to-day at the Foreign Office, and messengers were despatched to the Duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle, and to all the Cabinet Ministers within reach. The members of the Cabinet are expected to arrive about half past three o'clock. This assembling of the ministers was altogether unexpected, and was unquestionably caused by the despatches to which we have alluded.

A King's Messenger will, it is expected, be sent off this evening with the result of the deliberations of the Cabinet.

Accounts have been received by express from Constantinople, bringing the important information of the arrival there of the Prussian Ambassador Extraordinary, General Muffling, who was most graciously received by the Sultan. After a conference of some time with the Sultan, Gen. M. succeeded in proving to him the great danger which threatened his person and empire; at the same time soliciting of the Sultan to spare the further effusion of blood, by entering into a negotiation for peace with the Russians, which his highness at length complied with, in consequence of which, when the accounts left Constantinople, some arrangement for an armistice was expected shortly to take place.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

From the Gazette de France, Aug. 29.

PARIS, AUG. 28.—We have received a letter from Constantinople, dated Aug. 7. Our correspondent expresses no fear for Constantinople, but speaks in terms far from favorable of the Sultan's troops beyond the Balkan. These troops are chiefly composed of young men, under 20 years of age. At Adrianople, the Asiatics behave so ill, that the inhabitants would not be sorry to see the Russians arrive. Gen. Diebitsch appears not to have above 25,000 or 30,000 men; thus, even if he should arrive at Adrianople, it is probable that he will not act immediately against Constantinople. He will probably wait for reinforcements.

SEMLIN, AUG. 13.

Belgrade is in the greatest consternation at the news from the theatre of war, according to which the Turkish army is wholly dissolved, and the way to Constantinople open to the enemy. An account sent to the Pacha of Belgrade, by one of his agents, states that the Russian army arrived between the 1st & 3d of August at Kirk-Kilissa, where the roads to Adrianople and Constantinople meet; that a division of Russian cavalry and light artillery immediately took the road to Adrianople, in order, as it seems, to occupy that city, but that the main body was preparing to march towards the capital. It is believed that the van of the main army may be before Con-

stantinople by the 7th of August, as the distance from Kirk-Kilissa is only twenty-one and a half German miles (about 108 English); the roads are good, the country abounding in supplies for the army, and not the slightest opposition can be made to its progress. The means of defence beyond the Balkan are watched. At Adrianople, the second city of the empire, there is one battalion of regular infantry and two regiments of regular cavalry; the militia, amounting to 4,000 men, and animated by the worst spirit. From these data, a judgment may be formed of the whole. The only defence of Constantinople is a fortified camp, which can contain 20,000 men. It is feared that the capital will make no great resistance, as the friends of the Janissaries are very busy, and agitate the people. In the provinces the greatest discontent prevails; at Sophia, the militia have refused to take the field; the greatest activity is exerted in the city, and the inhabitants will probably make a vigorous resistance, if they should be attacked.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, Oct. 12.—The Liverpool packet ship Birmingham, Capt. Harris, which arrived here yesterday, furnishes us with our regular files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 8th, and the latter to the 10th ultimo. The news which they contain from the seat of war is extremely contradictory. It is however now certain that the intelligence of the fall of Constantinople was premature, as was also the account of the battle at Kirk Kilissa! According to some of the statements the Sultan continues to act with unabated confidence and vigour; while others represent him as much intimidated and deeply anxious for peace. There can be no doubt that a very factious and disorderly spirit has manifested itself in his capital, where Janissarism has appeared, and is doing all in its power to increase the danger of the impending storm.

By the account from the Prussian State Gazette of the 6th August, which we copy, it appears that Gen. Diebitsch was still halting at Aidos, and that his advanced posts, instead of having reached Kirk Kilissa, were only at Faki, which is about half way to that place. The hesitation of the Russian General is attributed to the movements of the Grand Vizier in his rear, who is doing all he can to redeem the credit he lost in being out-manœuvred by Count Diebitsch and suffering him to pass the Balkan. By the account which we copy under date of Frontiers of Wallachia, August 14, it would seem that he has availed himself to the utmost of his position in the rear of the enemy, to annoy them and prevent their advance. The accounts by this arrival, however, are so contradictory, that they add but little to our positive knowledge of the state of affairs, more than that Constantinople has not yet fallen, and that the advance of the Russian army was much less rapid than was anticipated.

As to the crops in Great Britain—the next important topic for us, the fair weather of the week or ten days preceding the departure of the Birmingham, had relieved most of the anxiety in regard to the harvest, and the crop would, it was calculated, turn out an average one. Prices of wheat and American flour, both in bond and free, had declined.

Mr. Barbour, our late Minister to England, had engaged passage for himself and his family in the packet ship Britannia, of Oct. 1.

In the manufacturing districts much distress continued to be experienced. The disturbances in Ireland, on account of the Catholic Emancipation, continue to occupy the papers. Murders and various other outrages are of daily occurrence in some of the principal towns.

FRONTIERS OF WALLACHIA, Aug. 14.

A Courier from Choumla to Bucharest has brought bad news to the President, as the saying goes. It is reported that the Russian corps of observation has suffered considerably by a sally of Turks made a few days ago out of Choumla; notwithstanding, the corps was still considered strong enough to face the Grand Vizier—but he ventured to come out of the fortress a second time a day or two afterwards, and his second attack against the Russians was so very successful, that he has driven them out of their positions, made 6,000 prisoners, and obliged them to retreat to Jeni Bazar. It is further stated that the Turks have again taken two strong positions near Choumla.

The reserve troops, 22,000 in number, who passed the Pruth in the course of July, near Wassalny, have been ordered to Giurgevo, and the rest to the right side of the Danube. General Kisselov has sent 6,000 men from Giurgevo, in order to reinforce General Geismar in Little Wallachia. There is no doubt that the Turks are again in possession of Rachova, and the inhabitants of Little Wallachia are therefore in great fear of an invasion by them. According to the official news from Krajova, 30 men have passed the river near Skirpes, a post station, seized 12 Posthorses, the post master and two post boys, and taken the latter prisoners.

Jassy, Aug. 15.—The Vizier is said to

have made a most vigorous sally from Choumla on the 7th inst. We look for the particulars of this affair.

Position of the Russians.—A correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser, who has resided in Constantinople, and travelled over the ground of the military operations of the Russians and Turks, has furnished an article on the comparative situation of the armies of these two powers in the war of 1810 and that of 1829. His remarks commence with showing the nature of the political circumstances which arrested the progress of Russia in the former campaign, and which have no longer an existence. But it is to the present topographical situation of her armies, as he explains it, and the nature of the country, that we would draw the attention of the reader, as they show for what reason Varna and Bourgas are points of importance.

[Ball. Amer.]

It is true that the fortresses of Giurgevo and Rudschuck, which were before taken by the Russians, are now still in the hands of the Turks; but on the other hand, the Russians have entire possession of the country, and of the passes between these fortresses and the Black Sea. Secure of the navigation of this Sea, and at peace with Great Britain, they have been able to convey their heavy artillery, baggage and supplies, by water, to the Gulf of Bourgas. Having possession of the fortress on this gulf, together with Varna on the gulf of that name, the reinforcements handed along the coast, are enabled immediately to combine their operations with those of that portion of the main army, which has passed the mountains. It is true they have not taken Schomla, nor have they occasion to do it. That fortress in the hands of the Turks, will serve their purposes better by the diversion it procures to the forces of the Grand Seigneur, stationed in that quarter for its defence. Meantime, between this fortress and Constantinople itself, there appears to be no obstacle to the march of an invading army, flanked as that of the Emperor Nicholas is by a friendly shore, washed by a sea contributing all the success he requires. The last battle of which any account has been received, appears to have been fought in the neighborhood of Kirk Ecclesene, an ancient dilapidated town, without means of defence, about 30 miles in a line due east from Adrianople, and perhaps 100 miles from Constantinople. From the position of the Russian army at that time, it would appear that there was no absolute necessity of their making an attack upon Adrianople. The road from Kirk Ecclesene to Constantinople, may be pursued without any attempt upon Adrianople city, and as such an attempt would probably occasion a great loss of time, it seems probable that the Russians will leave only a sufficient corps of observation in the neighborhood to protect their rear from a surprise.

Total defeat of the Spanish invading Expedition.—The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser, of the 3d inst. announces the receipt of a letter in that place, dated Sabine, Sept. 7th, which states that the Spanish invading force had been totally defeated, with the loss of their baggage, cannon and money. A few only escaped to sea; the remainder were slain.

Some of the disaffected old Spaniards, who were approaching to join the invaders, had also fallen into the hands of the Mexicans, with their money. All was quiet in Texas.

It will be perceived that the above intelligence is six days later than the news received by the Matilda, which arrived last Tuesday week direct from Tampico, at this place. It is no doubt correct, from the facts then communicated, of the intention of General St. Anna to attack Tampico in a few days.

[Ball. Gaz.]

The following curious paragraph, translated from a file of Bremen papers, by a gentleman in a commercial house at Baltimore, is communicated for the Patriot of that city:

"The Leeds Intelligencer of late date makes mention of an Egyptian Mummy, which was presented to the Philosophical Society of that city, by the late John Blade, Esq. and which has recently undergone a complete examination by that body. On unfolding the bandages in which the body was wrapped, there was discovered a copper plate with hieroglyphics engraved thereon, the interpretation of which made known the business and character of the deceased, and the time and place at which the body was embalmed. The time proved to be during the reign of Manasses the 5th, called by the Greeks Menophis, of the dynasty of Maniteb, & father of the renowned Sesostris. Manasses was the eighteenth of the Egyptian Kings, & ascended the throne 1493 years before the birth of Christ; the body, therefore, lived contemporaneously with Moses. The engraving states also that the deceased was an incense bearer and Secretary of the relics of the God Mandon at Thebes; which situation he occupied about 2000 years ago."

[Gazette.]

The U. S. frigate Brandywine, Com. Jones, has arrived at New York from a cruise of three years and one month in

the Pacific. She left Callao on the 20th of June and Rio Janeiro on the 27th of August. The B. has brought home for trial six mutineers from the ship Constitution of Norfolk, and three from the brig Post Captain of New York.

The Brandywine has been absent 37 months, having sailed from Sandy Hook on the 3rd Sept. 1826; since when it is computed she has run upwards of 52,000 miles.

A Trio of Postmasters.—We are in this town certainly better provided for by the Government than some of our brethren in other States. In one of the towns in Delaware a very respectable Postmaster was removed and his place supplied by a roarer for the Military Chief. The new Postmaster failing after repeated attempts to procure bondmen, returned his commission to Washington. There being no other applicant, a new commission was made out and sent to the old Postmaster; but he, indignant at being removed without a cause, refused to accept it, and immediately returned it to the Postmaster General. The consequence is that there is no acting Postmaster in the town.

Not so in this town. Two gentlemen it is said already hold commissions as Postmasters of Taunton; and a third candidate has recently returned from Washington with assurances, as rumor has it, that a third appointment may very possibly be made here. A little time, it is said, is required at Head Quarters, to ascertain *who is who*—in other words, to learn who has rendered most service to the Administration—who is the most thorough back-bone Jackson man. The old Postmaster continues yet in discharge of the duties of the Post Office.

[Taunton Reporter.]

From the Haverhill, New Hampshire, Post.

REFORM! REFORM!

More of the Blessings of Reform.

IRA WOODMAN, one of the "friends" that Jackson has lately "rewarded" by appointing him Postmaster of Bethlehem in this county, was, last week, apprehended for STEALING MONEY FROM THE MAIL; and is now snugly locked up in the goal, in this village.—This comes of that "Reform" which Jackson deemed it his "duty" to introduce. An experienced and faithful Postmaster—against whom not one word could be said, save that he was "an Adams man"—was about four weeks ago, removed from office, to afford an opportunity to "reward" this honest fellow, (the same that couldn't read his own Commission,) for his "burrating" exploits; and to pay him for his "wear and tear of conscience" in supporting Jackson.

What thanks this community owe Gen. Jackson for his thorough sweeping work, in removing competent and faithful Postmasters, and thus making it safe to transmit money through the mails!!!

A writer has been struck with the longevity of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, as a body of men. They were fifty-six in number, and the average length of their lives was about sixty-five years. Four of the number attained to the age of ninety and upwards: fourteen exceeded eighty years; and twenty-three, or one in two and a half, reached seventy. The longevity of the New England delegation is still more remarkable. Their number was fourteen, the average of whose lives was seventy-five years. The survivor of the whole venerable body lately entered into his ninety-eighth year.

[National Gazette.]

Meteor.—A splendid meteor was seen in this town, on Monday evening last, in a southwesterly direction. It produced a very brilliant light, exceeding that of noon day. Its apparent magnitude was that of the rising moon at its full.

[Worcester Spy.]

The light of this meteor was seen by gentlemen who were walking in Common street, in Boston, who observed that it outshone the moon, and made the shade of the trees in the Mall as deep as when the sun shines.

[Centinel.]

Influence of Agricultural Societies.—A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser observes that the beef now brought to Boston market is ten per cent. better now than it was ten years ago. This declaration is made by "one of the firm of a house in Boston which slaughters and packs more beef and pork than any other in N. England. The cattle now driven to market will yield, in consequence of a favorable change in the frame of the animal, ten per cent. more flesh than was obtained from those that came to us twelve years ago. And this improvement he wholly, and unhesitatingly, ascribes to the influence of our Cattle Shows.—The single house alluded to slaughters from 3 to 6000 head of cattle a year."

Clients' Bones.—A certain mechanic having occasion to boil some cattle's feet, emptied the bones near the court house. A lawyer observing them, inquired of a bystander what they were? "I believe," replied the wit, they are clients' bones," "as they appear to be well picked!"

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1829.

[COMMUNICATION.]

Mr. BINGHAM: Please give the following a place in your paper, and you will oblige a constant reader.

Whereas the subscriber has been induced to believe that some doubt prevails as to the extent to which he is friendly to that restriction and reformation, now going on in the use of strong drink, he therefore considers it a duty that he owes to himself and to society, distinctly to state, that his views on the subject are the following:—

1. He considers spirituous liquors not necessary to the support or maintenance of life; nor materially so, if at all, for the comforts of life.

2. He considers the free use of strong drink, hitherto so common, the fruitful source of multiplied calamities, public, domestic and personal.

3. That in his opinion, until the customs and manners of society on the subject of strong drink be changed, the following calamities must and will stare us in the face:—the intemperate man will continue intemperate; and a certain number of those that are now temperate, will become intemperate; and, (which ought to appeal to the sensibilities of every parent,) no man can know whether a wise man or a fool will come after him.

4. He considers the frequent use of strong drink, and easy access to it, as enervating and dangerous.

5. The writer considers, that in the view of those serious, multiplied and horrible evils connected with that use of strong drink, hitherto so common, society ought to stand together for reformation;—that the affording it, as an expression of hospitality in our houses, ought to cease;—that works and operations on our farms, house raisings, harvestings, &c., ought to be carried on without it;—and that the making and vending it ought to be discouraged.

The writer readily concedes the point, that there are many men for whom these restrictions are not necessary for the sake of themselves, and necessary only for the sake of others. That a change in the customs and manners of society is necessary for the sake of some, and would greatly promote their interest, is altogether certain. In proportion as intoxicating drinks are put down, and access to them becomes difficult, in the same proportion will their interest be promoted. The question, therefore, occurs, how far we are bound in duty to assume certain grounds and to consult self-denial, not for our own sake, but for the sake and interest of others. An answer to this question is at hand. The example of the Apostle Paul furnishes it. 1. Cor. viii. 13. "Wherefore, if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend."

To effect the great purposes of reformation here advocated, it is true, the writer has never, as yet, associated himself as a member with any formal temperance society; not because he is not decidedly friendly to the object in view, but because he hoped it would be effected by more convenient means; & because he considered that the Christian Church is bound, by profession, to arise and press on the measure. Nevertheless, should it appear, at any future day, that formal association is necessary to effectuate reform, he would without hesitation advance and occupy that ground.

J. M. WILSON.

Mecklenburg, Oct. 19, 1829.

By late accounts from Europe, it appears that the report of the capture of Constantinople was unfounded, as well as the account of the great battle at Kirk Kilissa. The advanced guard of the Russian General was at the latter place, but no battle had been fought. Negotiations for peace were going on, in which the English, French and Prussian ambassadors were taking an active part; but it is very questionable whether the Russian Emperor will stop in his career of conquest short of Constantinople. To dictate peace in the capital of the Turkish Empire, when it is in his power to do so, is an honor not to be easily relinquished by the Emperor Nicholas.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

The Legislative Committee, it will be seen, have decided on white population as the basis of representation in the lower branch of the Legislature; but the proposition to make it the basis of representation in the Senate, was lost by the change of a single vote, that of Mr. Madison. "The solicitude of Mr. M." says the Whig, "to separate the question of the basis of representation in the House of Delegates, from the same question as it regarded the Senate, and his subse-

quent vote in favor of the principle for one House, and against it for the other, clearly indicate to our minds his intention of attempting to effect a compromise between the two divisions of the State, by yielding white population in the House of Delegates, to the wishes of the West, and calming the fears of the East, real or imaginary, by giving property more influence in the choice of the Senate." It will be noticed that certain of the high toned republicans of the day, those, who, if we are to believe their professions, belong to "the republican party," and are staunch "people's friends," voted against the proposition to make white population the basis of representation in the House of Delegates—we refer to such men as Littleton Waller Tazewell, John Randolph, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, and others, leading men in the new fangled republican party now in power. While James Madison, Chapman Johnson, Charles P. Mercer, James Pleasants, and others of the same stamp, took their stand on the side of the people, and proved their republicanism by actions, as well as professions. The latter, like true republicans, wish the majority to govern—the former contend that the minority, a purse-proud aristocracy, are by right entitled to rule the State. Let the people judge between them, and say which are their real friends.

An attempt was recently made to burn the dwelling house of Doct. Polk, in Mecklenburg county. Fire was communicated, and had made considerable progress, when it was fortunately discovered and extinguished, without much damage to the building. Had the attempt been made a little later in the evening, the probability is that the whole family would have perished—as it was, the children, who were in an upper room, were nearly suffocated by the smoke, before the discovery was made. No circumstance, we learn, has as yet transpired, which will lead to the detection of the monster who could thus plot the destruction of a whole family; but it is to be hoped he will not long elude the punishment due to so black a crime. A similar attempt was made, about two years ago, to burn the house while the family were asleep; but it was then providentially discovered in time to prevent the horrible catastrophe intended.

A correspondent of the last Star, who signs himself "A citizen of Mecklenburg," recommends the Hon. SAMUEL P. CARSON as eminently qualified to succeed Mr. Branch in the U. S. Senate. These multiplied nominations are only calculated to distract the West, and to render the election of any western man an event extremely improbable. We imagine Mr. Carson is not in nomination without his authority; for enjoying, as he does, an enviable popularity in his own District, he can hardly wish to engage in a contest, in which success, to say the least, is very doubtful. Politically speaking, we can feel no interest in this election, as all the candidates are Jackson men, and there is no chance for any other than a thorough going advocate of the powers that be; yet as a citizen of the West, we anxiously desire the election of a western man, one who is acquainted with the feelings and interest of this section of the State, and who will consult them in his public conduct. Let the western members, then, discarding local jealousies, and looking only to the interest of their constituents, unite for once, and they can, with the assistance of liberal minded men in the East, elect one who will be, in reality, their representative. But if they split into parties, and each, like the clans of Scotland, follow its leader, they can expect nothing else than defeat.

Post-Office Reform.—The Concord (N. H.) Journal contains a list of forty-four post-masters, reformed in that State. Isaac Hill, Comptroller of the Treasury, seems to be the acting agent in this "reform." One of his patent republicans reformed into the Post-Office at Bethlehem, N. H. has already been detected in stealing money from the mail. "The work goes bravely on."

State Elections.—David Hazard, the anti-Jackson candidate, has been elected Governor of Delaware; and in the Le-

gislature there are two to one against the Administration. The successor to Mr. McLane in the U. S. Senate will consequently be anti-Jackson.

In the Maryland Legislature, the members of which have been recently chosen, there will be a small majority in favor of the Administration, in joint ballot.

From the Whig, Oct. 16.

The Committees.—The Committees detailed by the Convention, now sit from 10 to 2 o'clock, and are besieged by numerous crowds, attracted by the importance of their deliberations, and the celebrity of many who join in the discussions. The Convention itself, merely meets to adjourn, presenting the unheard of spectacle, of a deliberative body whose entire numbers were absorbed by its Committees, and which, until those committees shall report, has no one thing to do. Interesting decisions were yesterday made in several of the Committees. In that on the Legislature (Mr. Madison, chairman) the two following propositions submitted by Mr. Joyner, were agreed to by large majorities. 1. Requiring a member of the Senate to be 30 years of age. 2. A member of the House of Delegates, to be 25 years of age. Mr. Joyner's advocacy of these two propositions, was exceedingly clear and satisfactory.

The Executive Committee. (Mr. Giles, chairman) went to work yesterday, *con amore, and radically*. They have adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the chief Executive office of this Commonwealth, ought to be vested in a Governor.

Resolved, That there ought to be appointed a Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Executive Council, as at present organized, ought to be abolished, and that it is inexpedient to provide any other Executive Council.

Resolved, That in case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties and powers of his office, the said powers and duties shall devolve on the Lieutenant Governor; and the Legislature may provide for the case of removal, death, or similar inability of the Lieutenant Governor.

Considerable opposition, and in part from an unexpected quarter, was made to the abolition of the Executive Council. The proposition to elect the Governor by the people, was thrown out some days ago, by a tie. We understand it will be brought forward again.

The Committees.—At 10 o'clock yesterday, the debate before the Legislative Committee, on the resolution for declaring white population the proper basis of representation in the House of Delegates, was resumed. Mr. Cook, of Frederick, addressed the Committee very ably, in favor of the resolution. He was followed by Judge Green, on the other side, who, speaking in a low voice, and the crowd intercepting a near approach to him, we were so unfortunate as not to hear. Mr. Chapman Johnson, followed in support of the resolution, in an argument of transcendent power, establishing forever, the fame of a great Statesman, as his legal reputation is already, on the highest pinnacle. When Mr. Johnson concluded, the vote was taken, to the surprise of many, who expected a more protracted debate. It stood as follows:

For the Resolution—Wm. Anderson, Chapman Johnson, Andrew Beirne, James Madison, Charles Fenton Mercer, John R. Cooke, Philip C. Pendleton, John B. George, Henley Chapman, Lewis Summers, Philip Doddridge, Wm. Campbell (of Bedford,) James Pleasants—13.

Against it—Benj. Watkins Leigh, Wm. H. Broadnax, John Tyler, John Y. Mason, John Randolph, John Roane, John W. Green, Littleton Waller Tazewell, George Townes, John Taliaferro, Thos. R. Joyner.

The Committee having thus established white population, as the basis of representation in the House of Delegates, proceeded to consider the resolution, declaring it the proper basis of representation for the Senate, and the vote was taken without discussion. On this resolution, Mr. Madison voted with the former minority, that is, against the resolution, and this producing a tie, the resolution fell of course—after which the Committee adjourned.

In the Executive Committee, a resolution offered by Mr. Naylor of Hampshire, was adopted, 12 to 9. (two absent) for choosing Sheriffs by the people.

In the Judiciary Committee, it has been settled, (after a contrary decision) that the county courts shall be made constitutional courts, and not subjected to the control of the ordinary legislature.

We understand further, that the principle of the Judges holding office during good behavior, has been recognized. The modes of election of Justices of the Peace, and Judges, increased responsibility, &c. not yet concerted.

In the Committee on the Bill of Rights, a resolution offered by Mr. Stuart of

Patrick, declaring it inexpedient to amend the Bill of Rights, was adopted. *ib.* Oct. 17.

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 15.

We understand that a small difference of opinion, as to the exercise of the power of removal or appointment in the clerkships of the offices subordinate to the different Heads of Departments of the Federal Government, has resulted in an inquiry as to the cause of the removal, which was announced some days since, of Mr. W. Steuben Smith, from the Second Comptroller's (Mr. Hill's) Office, in which he had been employed by Mr. Crawford, at that time (1822) Secretary of the Treasury. We understand, further, that the President of the United States, being satisfied that there was no official cause for removal, and altogether unapprised of such a step being in contemplation, has given directions, to obviate any obstruction to that official harmony which should prevail throughout the Government, that Mr. Smith be assigned to duty in another office in the Treasury Department, which will be quite as agreeable as that from which an attempt was made to remove him.

In this interference of the President, and in this arrangement, we recognize with pleasure a disposition to discountenance feelings of malevolence, and to repel the attempt to gratify such through the medium of official acts.

We perceive that the public journals generally consider the Letter of Mr. A. Bradley, to the Postmaster General, to have been addressed to that officer by Mr. B. through a public print, and they therefore regard it as an appeal by Mr. B. to the People. This is not the case. The letter was not written for publication, but has been published without the agency of Mr. Bradley. The Richmond Enquirer intimates its opinion that Mr. B. is "mad." Not half so "mad" as those who have, in the spirit of proscription, deprived the country of his invaluable services. *Nat. Int.*

Horribly Vindictive.—The editor of the Pawtucket Chronicle says: "The conductor of a newspaper who will underwork his neighbors, and insert advertisements for half price, deserves to be kicked to death by lame grasshoppers, and trundled to the grave by his own devil."

Was St. Paul a Bachelor, as generally supposed; or a widower as Bishop Taylor, in his sermon on the marriage ring, conjectures, and in corroboration of which he cites ancient authority in his notes? [What was the "thorn in his side?"]

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville Market, Oct. 15.

Cotton, 8 1/2; bagging, 20 a 17; bacon 7 a 7 1/2; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 15 a 16; corn, 36 a 40; flaxseed, 80; lard, 6; lead, 8; shot, per bag, 2 50; lime, 2 50 a 3; molasses, 30 a 33; nails, cut, 8 50 a 9; wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 25 a 27 1/2; sugar, common, 9 1/2; prime 11; salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, leaf, 3; apple brandy 28 a 30; whiskey 24 a 26; wheat, 70 a 75.

United States Bank Notes 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Charleston Market, Oct. 10.

Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9 1/2; flour, 6 a 6 1/2; corn, 48 a 52; oats, 20 a 23; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 34 a 35; northern gin, 30 a 32; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 34 a 44; beeswax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9; bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8 1/2; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 18 a 23; salt, Liverpool 40 a 60; T. Island, 50; sugar, Mucovado, 10; St. Croix and Jamaica, 10 a 11; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 24 a 28; N. Orleans, 30 a 32.

Wilmington, October 14.—Cotton 7.50 a 8, corn 55, rice, per 100lbs. 2.30 a 2.75, bacon 7 a 10, flour 6 a 7, coffee 12 a 14, molasses 28 a 32, sugar 8 a 10.50, whiskey 35, apple brandy 40, tobacco 4.

Newbern, October 17.—Beeswax 20, bacon 7 a 8, coffee 12.50 a 14, flour 6 a 7, leather, sole, 22 a 25, molasses 30 a 32, salt, Turks Island, 55 a 60, sugar 9 a 10, whiskey 35, apple brandy 40 a 45.

New-York, Oct. 12.

Cotton 8 a 10 1/2, coffee, Cuba, 11 a 12 1/2, Java, 14 1/2 a 15, flour 5, 8 1/2 wheat 110 a 114, sugar, N. Orleans, 7 a 7 1/2, St. Croix 8 1/2 a 9 1/2, whiskey, rye, 24 a 25, apple brandy 35 a 38.

Richmond, Oct. 17.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11 1/2 to 17, according to quality; corn 40 a 42, flour 5 25 a 5 75, wheat 95 a 100, apple brandy, 35 a 40, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25—North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. discount. Carolina do. 1 1/2 a 2—Georgia do. 2 1/2 a 3.

Petersburg Market.—About twenty Bales new Cotton have been brought to Market, most of which being very fine, was purchased by the Manufacturers here at 9 1/2c. This price, however, cannot be calculated on from Shippers; as the European Markets continue very much depressed. A few sales of old Cotton are made at 8 a 8 1/2c.

Wheat has advanced in price to 100c. a 105c. in consequence of the reports of a wet harvest in England. The next accounts from thence, are looked for with great interest. Similar reports prevailed last year, and gave rise to speculations which terminated in heavy losses.

There is no Tobacco coming in for inspection—the article is dull both here and in Richmond, and the anticipation of a large crop has caused a decline in price. *Intelligencer.*

Died,

In this county, on the 16th instant, Mr. Thomas Oakes, after a short illness.

An old Revolutionary Soldier gone!

Died, recently, at his residence on Hunting Creek, in Iredele county, Thomas Young, sen. in his 98th year. He left a numerous posterity, down to the fourth generation, to mourn their loss. "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

Also, Mrs. Susanna Gill, daughter of the above, in the 73d year of her age, after an illness of nine days, of the bilious fever. She was a worthy member of society.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg county, sixteen miles above Charlotte, two miles from Hickory Grove Post Office, on the 26th or 27th of September, a BAY MARE, about 15 hands high, black mane and tail, dark legs, 14 or 15 years old and very heavy bodied. Any person taking up and returning or securing the above described mare, and giving information so that I get her again, shall be fully compensated for their trouble. 31259 DAVID A. CALDWELL.

P. S. Any notice directed to Hickory Grove, will reach me in a day or two after its arrival there. D. A. C.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN THE COURT OF EQUITY.

Jilson Berryman & others, Petition for the Sale of Lands.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the several defendants mentioned in the petition are not inhabitants of this State & it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Yackin and Catawba Journal, a newspaper printed in Salisbury, that unless the defendants, John Wilkeson and his wife Frances, Richard Wilkeson and his wife Reheethan, John Berryman, John Brown and his wife Sarah, Battoby Berryman and William Berryman, appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and decrees of sale entered accordingly.

SAM. SILLIMAN, C. M. E. Oct. 24, 1829. *adv.* \$2.50.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

GEORGE W. BROWN is now receiving, from New-York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Groceries.

Boots & Shoes, which were

bought at reduced prices and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the GROCERIES, are first quality Teneriffe Wine, old Muscatel do. Port do. Malaga do. genuine old Holland Gin, old Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica and New-England Rum; together with every article usually found in a store in this section of country. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call and examine the above Goods. 6mt278

Land and Mills for Sale.

WILL be sold, under Decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October Term, 1829, on the premises, the 1st day of December next, all the interest of Isabella, the only child and heir of the late David Harbin, deceased, in the MILLS and about 120 acres of LAND, on Dutchman's Creek, in Rowan county; being one third of the lot of 20 acres on which the Mills are situated, and one half of 100 acres of land adjoining, lying about 5 miles north of Mocksville, on the direct road from Mocksville to Oakes' Ferry, on the North Yackin. A credit of 12 months, for one half of the purchase money, and of 18 months on the other half, will be given, on the purchasers filling bonds with approved security, on the day of sale.

SAM. SILLIMAN, C. M. E. October 20, 1829. 6mt260

LAND for SALE.

WILL be sold, on the 2nd day of December next, on the premises, according to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October Term thereof, 1829, all the Lands belonging to the heirs of Walter Gaither, deceased, late of Rowan county, containing about three hundred and sixty acres, in two tracts, one of 300 and the other of 60 acres, adjoining Hazel Gaither, Wily Saine and others. A credit of 12 and 18 months will be given for moieties of the purchase money, and bonds with approved security required on the day of sale. SAM. SILLIMAN, c. m. e. October 20, 1829.—6mt260

NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the 25d day of July, 1829, I purchased of Gustavus Boswell two negroes, for which property I gave, on the date aforesaid, two notes, with James B. Gracy and Henderson Forsythe securities to each—one for two hundred dollars, due 1st of October, 1829, and the other for two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twelve and a half cents, due 1st day of March, 1830; it being doubtful whether the said Gustavus Boswell's title for said negroes to me is a good one, and said Boswell not being in circumstances which will enable him in case thereof to indemnify me:—This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said notes, as I do not intend paying them until indemnified from all other claimants to the property aforesaid.

R. S. GRACY. October 7, 1829. 4c258

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—59c.

POETRY.

LOVE'S FIRST SIGH.

If there's an hour more sweet, more blest,
Amid life's chequered scene,
If joy e'er filled the artless breast,
If its cares and fears between,
'Tis when the heart, it knows not why,
With rapture filled, breathes love's first sigh.

How swiftly sweet the moments fly,
'Mid groves or flowery dells,
When fondly gazing on that eye,
Where purest passion dwells,
And the young bosom throbbing high,
With fond alarms breathes love's first sigh.

And though the time is over—fled
And passed the joys it gave,
Yet still shall memory sweetly shed,
Like moonbeams on the wave,
A beam that yet shall light the eye,
And cheer with thoughts of love's first sigh.

FROM THE INISHMAN.

REMINISCENCES.

'Tis sweet to cast a pensive eye,
Along the vale of infancy:
To view the flowers that deck the way,
Where smiling babes and lambskins play;
'Tis lovely, too, to recall the dreams,
That gambol'd in life's morning beams;
When fairy hours led on by joy,
Danced gaily round the sportive boy.
But who that feels life's noon tide ray
With 'ring his dearest hopes away,
Steals not to the shades of olden time,
To frolic in a milder clime?
Sighs not for Fancy's blissful bowers,
Where roces fall in ruby showers?
Soothes not his soul with pleasures past,
When life's cold, nipping, freezing blast,
Chills every feeling in the breast,
That gives to life its sweetest zest.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From Blackwood's Magazine for August.

ROMAN BEGGARS.

The houseless wretch, who has no other resource upon earth, is sure to escape starvation by undertaking a pilgrimage to the Holy City, in which the lucrative professions of singing, praying, and begging, are practised without intermission. There he is sure to obtain a portion of soup and bread at noon in every monastery; and the faster he can swallow his soup and run from convent to convent, the more soup he will get. It is ludicrous to see the beggars every day at noon carrying their soup-jugs, and running like mad along the streets. This practice proves the want of a better system and a better police; but it is not unpleasant to reflect that there is one place on earth where the utterly poor and destitute cannot perish with hunger.—Here, too, the beggar enjoys extraordinary privileges; and, however ragged and disgusting in appearance, he can enter with impunity the most brilliant Cafes when crowded with well-dressed people, walk round the circle, and address his petition to each individual. A negative is usually expressed by the phrase "Non c'e niente!" (I have nothing for you.) Should the beggar persevere, he is never harshly dismissed, but is given to understand by the words, "Iddio vi provvedera!" (God will provide for you!) that he has nothing to expect. The usual formula of mendicants is, "Date qualche cosa per l'amor di dio!"—(Give something for God's sake!) and this date "qualche cosa," is eternally resounding in the ears of strangers in every quarter of Rome. Some beggars are extended on the ground, exhausted, and apparently in the very "article of death," and yet still soliciting relief from the passers. Others merely extend their palms, and withdraw them in silence when repulsed with a "non c'e niente!" Most of the Roman beggars exhibit mutilated limbs, and not a few of them were deliberately injured in infancy by their parents, for the purpose of making them objects of charity; thus preserving them alike from the risk of want and the dreaded miseries of labor. The Romans dread the fatigue of labor more than contempt, disease, or even death itself. For every exertion they exact an extravagant remuneration, and after performing the most trifling service, they complain long and grievously of the fatigue it cost them. With this deeply rooted aversion from labor of every kind, it is not wonderful that many of them rejoice in their mutilations, and prefer the passive trade of begging to every useful occupation. So far, indeed, is this hatred of labor carried, that some mendicants do not hesitate to assign it as a ground of their claim upon your compassion. One of them, a robust young fellow, who walks about in a black coat, thus words his pe-

tion for alms, "Sono cascato dalla scala di pigrizia, ed ho rotto il braccio!" (I have fallen from the ladder of idleness and broken my arm.) Many people are so much amused with the active sincerity of this despicable plea, that they give the fellow a trifle for his honesty in confessing a motive which most beggars endeavor to mask under deception and falsehood. A sturdy and powerful youth of nineteen, whom I see every morning on the Corso, holds out a lame, stiff hand, and shouts with the lungs of a stentor, "Non son buono per fatigare!" (I am not able to work!) "date mi qualche cosa per l'amor di dio!"

The income of these beggars bears a relative proportion to their outward infirmities. One of the most distinguished is a well-dressed, corpulent, and jovial looking man, without legs, who crawls daily about the Corso, and by merely holding out his hat, obtains a donation from almost every passenger. This mendicant is so well provided for by the want of his legs, that many hundreds of the fraternity regard with envy a mutilation so obvious and so productive. Conscious of his advantages, he says, it is better to be envied than be pitied, looks the picture of contentment and good cheer, and discusses politics, wind and weather, with the residents on Corso, who regard him as a sort of neighbor. Another thriving beggar is a dwarf named Bajocco, who daily posts himself before the Grecian Coffee-house in the Strada Condotti. Nature has been but a step-mother to this poor fellow, and yet his manifold infirmities and deformities have proved a most productive capital to him through life. In stature a dwarf, and with hands and feet strangely deformed, he appears rather a moving mass of flesh than a human being. He has nevertheless reached the advanced age of eighty years, and calls himself the poor antique Bajocco, an epithet which falls strangely upon ears to which the usual association of the word antique is familiar.

There is also in Rome, a class of privileged beggars, who rattle large copper boxes, and collect alms for the souls of the poor in purgatory, on the amount of which they receive a per centage from the monks who employ them. For this service, such beggars are selected as are most disfigured by disease or mutilation, or such as, from their cadaverous appearance, look like ambassadors from purgatory, sent back to the earth to plead the cause of their fellow sufferers. These ghastly objects entreat your compassion for "le povere anime benedette del purgatorio," and in tones which become more hollow and sepulchral as the day advances, until in the evening they are hoarse and exhausted with unceasing repetition.

According to Romish dogma, death brings no relief from suffering, and all good Catholics believe, that prolonged tortures await the unfortunate soul which has left no provision on earth to purchase release. This prevalent belief readily opens the hearts and purses of the benevolent when petitioned to remember the suffering souls of the poor, and thus the priests obtain their dues from the most destitute of the diseased poor through the sympathy of the living. Even the poorest beggars will often bestow their last copper coin upon this work of Christian charity.

Amongst the various stratagems of mendacity in Rome, is one practised by these agents of the monasteries, which make so powerful an appeal to the strongest feelings of human nature, that it rarely fails to extort a contribution even from the most destitute. Two beggars, man and woman, place themselves at some distance from each other, and sing in hoarse and powerful voices alternate verses of a tremendous death-song, supposed to be chanted by the dead in purgatory. The aged father beseeches his surviving son, the deceased son his surviving mother, dead youths and maidens their surviving brothers and sisters, to sacrifice a small sum for the peace of the departed souls, and thereby to prove their affectionate remembrance of the dead, and their earnest desire to atone for any unkindness or neglect towards them during life. As this awful appeal to the affections and the conscience, may be heard half the length of a street, there are many listeners, and amongst them not a few, who, having lost near relatives, are effectually reached by this imposing formula. There are indeed few families in Rome which have not the loss of a member to mourn for, who was either beloved during life, or became dear after death, and for whose benefit the survivors would eagerly make any sacrifice. And here is a remedy provided to meet this strongest yearning of human nature; to alleviate heart-rending sorrow; to bring healing to the wounded conscience. No zealous and

warm-hearted Catholic can resist such an appeal. Windows are opened in all directions for the passage of contributions, and the mites of the poor, carefully folded in paper, are handed to the hoarse and greedy collectors, who receive them with ill-concealed exultation, and drop them into their copper boxes. These huge receptacles are emptied every night into the treasury of some convent, which derives a luxurious support by thus preying upon the sympathies of bereaved and mourning relatives.

Often have I heard the hoarse voices of two collectors resounding from each end of the short street in which I reside. Their cry is, "Io sono la tua madre," &c., or, "Io sono la tua sorella," &c. (I am thy mother, or I am thy sister, and suffering in purgatory.) These awful words, uttered in deep and hollow accents, which seem to issue from the tomb itself, are well adapted to call up a vivid recollection of loved and lost relations in the minds of the desolate survivors. The success of this ingenious device was never failing. I never looked out of my window without witnessing the donations of my devout neighbors to these truly privileged mendicants. MORITZ.

POETRY OF RELIGION.

This is the title of an excellent article in Willis' New Monthly, from which we have extracted a portion which we think will be read with approbation by our fair readers:—"The most attractive of the lesser influences of religion is that upon female character and beauty. Its effect upon the former is generally allowed, though still rather as an abstract truth than a rule of practice; but upon the latter it is far from being properly appreciated. It is not too much to say that every possible manner and every cast of feature is improved by it, and that not to the eye of the religious enthusiast only, but to every eye that can take pleasure in beauty. From the vivid *esprit* of the belle to the shunning eye and blushing timidity of the school girl, and this without changing or suppressing one essential characteristic, there is no form of loveliness that religion does not heighten and adorn. I am far from referring now to any look of sanctimoniousness or unnatural gravity—farther still from commending that entire forgetfulness of every other duty and that fanatical exclusiveness to religion to which the enthusiastic nature of woman sometimes leads her. I would have no innocent feelings suppressed, no timely mirth checked, no gaiety, or emotion, or impulse, that a young heart may lead to without awakening a blush, fettered or stayed. I would have no restraint whatever put upon the manner, save such as her own chastened feeling and natural taste dictated and approved; but leaving it entirely to his native and beautiful impulses, I would have a sense of God's presence seated in the heart—a mild but deep sentiment of religious obligation pervading every hour of amusement as well as of duty—a remembrance that is neither a positive thought nor a positive forgetfulness—a floating consciousness of religious obligation—habitual and constant. I do not know that I can describe the effect of such a feeling. It differs with the thousand differences of manner and beauty. It softens without suppressing the hilarity of the gay, and dignifies the timidity of the young without removing its winning grace. Female manner, itself, is of all things the most indescribable, and it would be vain to attempt a minute description of an influence so vanishing and rare upon its thousand changes. There is a nameless something, however, running through female manner—found wherever it is delicate and lovely—something that is not reserve nor coyness, but is like a soft shadow in a picture, or a mist upon still water, or half transparent drapery upon a figure of grace—something, I know not what, which breathes thro' every motion and sentiment of its possessor, and without which, to a refined taste, there can be no loveliness and no delicacy—and this, vanishing and rare and indescribable as it is, is the invariable gift of religion—the result, I had almost said the test, of its inward influence. It flits through the expression of the face like a shadow, and comes at times over the brightness of the eye, and affects without checking every change of color and motion. It is not delicacy, but a phantasm of something like it that is purer; it is not softness or cheerfulness, or sweet temper, but a refinement of all these—an indefinable essence of a grace as lovely as it is nameless. How many women have I seen, who, but for the want of this single quality, were among the brightest and best of their sex! How many, who possessed of beauty and talent and eve-

ry polite accomplishment, passed on unadmired, no one could tell, though every one felt, why—denied the meed which others far less beautiful and talented and accomplished than themselves were winning, and totally unconscious of a deficiency which was too subtle to be explained, and which, when nature has denied it, religion can only supply.

And yet this is but its outward show. Its effect upon the character is far more important, and of a far severer beauty. The heart of woman seems the natural home for religion. From the even and secluded nature of her pursuits there is much less to defile its native temple in the soul, and a readier openness to its entering light. It has a peculiar affinity with every quality that is desirable in her character. It is infused like a bright color into all her native virtues; and her powers of pleasing as well as of usefulness are enhanced incomparably. That unwearied patience, which makes sickness almost a pleasure with its tender assiduities—that meek submission to self denial and want—that strange tenacity of affection that holds on thro' all sorrow, and all adversity, and grows only brighter in trial—that up-bearing, cheerful, elastic temper, which, in joy and sorrow, is alike ready to contribute to the comfort of those to whom it owes love and duty, and to whom it is as essential and welcome as the daily and blessed light—all these religion deepens and exalts and purifies. There is, besides, a kind of fervor of character which alone can be given by this principle—an enthusiasm that is not animal spirit or imagination, but which, looking on the object of its love and her linked interests as bearing upon an immortal destiny, and treasuring up every affection as a seed that is to expand and blossom hereafter, invests it with dignity that involves every feeling and thought, and gives every token and impulse of tenderness an earnest truth, which nothing merely of this world can equal or resemble."

From the Pawtucket (R. I.) Chronicle.

Titles.—The respect which is considered to be due and is given to titles, in foreign countries, cannot well be conceived by those who are in the habit of seeing them put up to the highest bidder, in this our happy land. An instance of this respect, bordering upon the ludicrous, was related to us by a sea-faring friend, upon whose veracity we can rely. The Captain of a vessel, who sailed from Rhode Island, either inadvertently or purposely, placed the commission of a Rhode Island Justice of the Peace among the ship's papers, on sending them to the Custom House in Cadiz; for he had been, in his native town, a justice of no little celebrity. Well, the Intendant looked over the papers, and at length came to the one bearing the big seal of Rhode Island, when his excellency saw fit to be very particularly puzzled. With the broad eagle, he was acquainted; but to the lady who so pensively reclined on the anchor, he had never the honour of an introduction.—He handed it to his assistant, who pointed at the signature of the Captain General, looked wise, placed his hand on his heart, and returned the important document to his superior. There was a mystery about the paper which the Intendant did not like. The American Consul was in the country, and knew it not. At length a thought struck him—the University of Salamanca was but a few leagues distant, and its professor of the languages could read English as fast as a Catholic priest could his homily. Off started a courier for Salamanca, and in due time off started the professor for Cadiz. One sumpter mule had its leg broken on the journey, and three scullions who preceded him, entered the city with bruised legs or arms. At length the learned professor was comfortably situated at the lodgings of the Intendant, and the mysterious manuscript laid before him. Without delay he informed the Spanish Collector, that it was the American Captain's certificate of nobility, declaring him to have been honored by the Governor of the Republic of Rhode Island, with powers, privileges and title, equal to those of a Spanish Count; and ended by advising his excellency to be very civil to the American nobleman. And so indeed he was, for not a day followed but the marine justice had an invitation to enjoy the hospitality of the citizens of Cadiz; and common report, who is a common liar, says, that he went nigh to ruin his owners, by staying in port three months after his vessel was loaded, to eat fat dinners with the Dons of Cadiz.

WATERING OF HORSES.

This is a part of their diet-ties that is not of a trifling import. All horses prefer soft water and it proves more whole-

some. It is not a good custom to warm water generally for horses, but it is a much worse custom to give them water, just drawn from the pump or well; and particularly in summer, when such water is comparatively colder than in winter and when the horse is probably much hotter from exercise, &c. As some horses drink quicker than others, it is more proper to give them their water in the stable than at a pond, where they often drink immoderately. The quantity given should be regulated by their exercise and other circumstances. In summer, when the exercise has been severe, more is necessary. In common cases a large horse requires rather more than the half of a large stable pail, and that twice in the day; at night a full pail should be allowed, making in all three waterings. It is erroneous to suppose that abstinence from water increases the wind or vigour; on the contrary, many diseases are encouraged, particularly inflammatory ones by this deprivation. If it were the custom to place water within the reach of the animal, he would be found to drink more frequently, but less freely than when watered according to the usual method. The restraint in this particular, when journeying, is barbarity itself, and is fatal to the appetite, to the spirit and to the temper of the animal. Horses should never be galloped after drinking; it is the frequent cause of broken wind; nor should horses have much water given before eating; but on a journey, when the animal is very dry, give three or four quarts—then feed—and when that is partly eaten, some more; and afterwards the remainder of the quantity intended, which in hot weather should be liberal.

TECUMSEH.

In conversation with a gentleman the other day about the peculiar traits of Indian character, he related an anecdote of the celebrated Tecumseh, which singularly evinces the sagacity and shrewdness of this warrior, and the manner by which he first acquired that unlimited influence which he possessed over his tribe. It is well known that formerly, the Indians regarded an eclipse, either of the Sun or Moon, as a terribly portentous omen; and whenever one occurred, a council was usually held to ascertain the causes of the wrath of the Great Spirit. At the disastrous defeat of St. Clair, while they were in eager chase of the unfortunate fugitives, they were thrown into such consternation by an eclipse of the Moon, that the pursuit was stopped, and a consultation held; and so long was the debate, that an opportunity was afforded the shattered remnant of the army to reach a place of security. While some traders were visiting their settlements on the Wabash in the spring of 1806, Tecumseh learned from them that a total eclipse of the sun would take place on the 16th of June. Knowing the superstition of his people, he dexterously resolved to make use of this information for his own advantage; and accordingly represented to them, that the Great Spirit had constituted him his agent upon earth, and that, if they did not implicitly comply with his directions, the sun would on a certain day hide his head and withdraw the light of his countenance from them. To their amazement, this prediction was fulfilled; and ever after, they submitted to his dictation with a confidence that never was shaken until his career was terminated.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

Walk in.—At a walking match, in England, one man undertook, for £10, to walk twice the distance in an hour that another person could backwards. As was expected, he walked in to some of the knowing ones.

Going to Law.—The object of going to law is to settle disputes.—This is the direct benefit sought for; but an incidental advantage sometimes arises, where a case has been well contested, namely, that it also settles the disputants, and thus precludes the possibility of further litigation. This seems to be the moral of the following lines, in which we can assure our readers there is a great deal more of matter-of-fact than of poetry.

An upper and a lower mill
Fell out about their water;
To war they went, that is to law,
Resolved to give no quarter.
A lawyer was by each engaged,
And hotly they contended;
When fees grew slack the war they waged
They judged were better ended.

The heavy costs remaining still
Were settled without pother;
One Lawyer took the upper mill,
The lower mill the other.